

# The Herald of Freedom.

O. W. BROWN, Editor.  
Lawrence, Saturday, April 28, 1855.

**To Agents.**  
To save unnecessary delay from this line forth all of our Agents who are operating in the east for subscribers will forward their subscriptions and remittances directly to this office. By this means much unnecessary loss of time may be saved in filling subscriptions. Our office in Buffalo will be closed until further notice, as we are desirous that our General Agent, Mr. Billings, should operate in another field.

**Canvassers Wanted.**  
We want good canvassing Agents in every city, town and village in the United States, to procure subscribers for the Herald of Freedom. Ladies or Gentlemen of good address, with intelligence, energy, and tact, will find a good field for making large wages by addressing us direct by certificates of character endorsed by the Postmaster, where the applicant resides. We are desirous of giving employment to one hundred active agents immediately.

**The Dark Side.**  
We beg of our eastern exchanges, which are in the habit of making extracts from our columns, to make quotations from the dark side of the picture as well as the bright side. We fear too many have only perused the favorable reports in regard to Kansas. When persons of this character arrive, particularly those who have been nurtured in the lap of luxury, who know nothing of pioneer life, and have no conception of the hardships incident to all who settle in a new country, they are necessarily disappointed, and find "thorns and briers growing where they hoped to see the fig-tree blossom." Difficulties which to the persevering are easily surmounted are converted into impossibilities, and such persons go back to their eastern friends giving a gloomy and false report of the country, by which many are prejudiced against it, and induced to remain behind who would otherwise come here and aid with capital and labor in converting our fertile soil and genial climate into abodes of happiness and homes of peace.

The readers of the Herald of Freedom, without a single exception, so far as we are informed, have found the country as they expected, with the exception that there is more advancement in improvements, and the face of the country is more inviting than they had supposed.

Men of intelligence did not expect to find a superabundance of timber, or an over-supply of water. If the country had everywhere been covered with timber there would have been no prairie; and if every eighty acre lot had been favored with a spring what would have been the use of talking about wells? If everything had been furnished to the hand of the husbandman and mechanic what would have been the use of talking of pioneer life and its hardships?

There are hundreds arriving here who are disappointed, and heartily vexed because they cannot find in Lawrence a hotel vying with the Astor House in magnificence, and yet more gorgeously furnished. To go to our "mud cabins" and find them dignified with such names as the "Metropolitan," "St. Nicholas," "St. Charles," and the like, is shocking to their nerves; and they incline to the opinion that we are all connected with Barnum in humbugging our eastern friends. They have to learn that we have just passed the winter in those gloomy tenements, and that the only way in which we were enabled to compound ourselves for loss of comforts was in the colossal titles of the Herald of Freedom.

With fortune smiling upon us it is hoped a few months will give a different aspect to the face of nature; and now, where much is sad, and nothing is seen but the rainbow of promise, we hope to see the meridian sun making every thing effulgent with its luminating rays. Then none will return to eastern friends with discontent engraved on his brow, and wretchedness in his heart; and none will say he visited Kansas, and was deceived by fraudulent representations of interested persons; and hence was compelled to return, to mingle with those for the future who look upon him as poor material with which to populate a country, where none succeed, save those who have energy of purpose, firm resolve, and who labor unflinchingly in the proper direction.

**City of the Plains.**  
It is universally conceded that Lawrence is to be the great city of the plains, and the "half-way house" between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Those having real estate here will realize a fortune from the rise of lots, provided property holders are liberal at the outset, as we believe they are disposed to be, in encouraging the right kind of emigration. We should not be surprised if the Territorial Capital should eventually be located here.

A cabin was burned on the west side of the ravine, in Lawrence, a few evenings ago. It was shrouded with prairie grass, and consumed in a few moments. The cabin was not tenanted at the time of the occurrence, hence no damage of importance occurred to any one.

**New Election.**  
It is stated that Gov. Ransom has ordered a new election in those districts in the Territory where the former balloting was declared invalid, to take place on the 22d of May. We shall probably receive the Proclamation in a few days. J. Grover, Lyman Allen, and Josiah Miller are the judges of election in this precinct. It is hoped we shall be permitted to do our own voting this time, though it is rumored measures will be again taken to overrun the Territory with interlopers, as on former occasions.

If Kansas Territory is under the protection of the General Government it appears to us that our rights should be respected, and if otherwise that they should be invaded with authority should apply remedial relief.

On last election day, it should be remembered for all time, that the voters of this district were outvoted three to one by non-residents of the Territory, and by persons who never design becoming residents; and more than that, that we were actually menaced by the planting of two cannon in our city, charged, and ready at a moment's notice to engage in its deadly work. If this is a Democratic form of government, and if violence is resorted to for the purpose of carrying a measure, then it is time our lexiconographers were changing the definition of the term, and instead of a "government by the people," substitute a "government where mob violence, backed by the implements of war, hold sway."

**A Pro-Slavery Press in Lawrence.**  
Every day some new fact develops itself in the chain of evidence, to prove that the editors of the Free State are wedded to slavery, and that the party they have been playing for the past few months was a false one, hoping thereby to secure influence that they may the more effectually accomplish their purpose of making Kansas a Slave State.

The reader will recollect a statement of ours several months ago, that we had pro-slavery men in our midst who professed to be anti-slavery for the purpose of gaining information to communicate to Missourians. We warned our friends to beware of such persons, and to be constantly on their guard, but we had no idea at the time that the press had been corrupted, but it proves true.

We have not a reader in Kansas Territory who is ignorant of the fact that ever since the Free State was established here it has been laboring to make friends with Missourians, and we will venture the assertion that its list was examined to day it would be found that it had more pro-slavery than anti-slavery patrons.

**Stanhope Burleigh.**  
The above is the title of a handsome volume of 406 pages which has been forwarded from the publishing house of STRONG & TOWNSEND, 222 Broadway, N. Y. It is from the pen of HENRY D. BURLEIGH, and is designed as an auxiliary to the Know Nothing movement, by giving, in the guise of romance, an idea of the "Jesuits in our Homes." Of the merits of the work we have nothing to say, as our mission to Kansas is not to oppose or approve of the new American Order. It is for sale by the principal booksellers, and may be ordered direct from the publishers by mail on remitting them \$1.25.

As our city difficulties are now settled, undisputed titles can be secured for lots. Our friends in the east, or elsewhere, wishing to locate here can be supplied with eligible town lots on reasonable terms by addressing us. We purpose giving a little attention to this subject with the view of accommodating our eastern friends.

All of our inkling rollers melted down again this week, and we are necessarily thrown behind with our work. We hope to "get the hang of the weather" after a while, so as not to be annoyed to great an extent, or suffer as much peculiarly, as we have been compelled to for the last few weeks.

We understand that letters are almost daily forwarded to the Post-office in this place on which postage has not been pre-paid. All such letters remain unopened, and unless called for by the writers within one month will be forwarded to the dead letter office at Washington.

Does any one know when the Territorial Survey is to commence? We are getting impatient for this work to begin. As soon as the base and meridian lines are run by the Surveyor General, sub-surveys can commence running the inside lines.

**First Court.**  
The first court in this district will be convened at Tecumseh next Monday. Persons having business before that tribunal are making preparations to attend. Judge RANSOM, formerly from Alabama, presides in this district.

**Pioneers from Ohio.**  
A company of pioneers from Cades, and another from Xenia, Ohio, with twenty-five or thirty families each, are about settling in Kansas. We have not learned in what part of the Territory they purpose locating.

There are no claims within twelve or fifteen miles of this city, but are now occupied. When these shall be improved—as will be the case in a few years—we shall be in the midst of a rich and prosperous country.

**Can't be Trusted.**  
We have made several extracts from the paper which has assumed the false name of Free State, of date April 7th, but we are not through yet, as we expect to satisfy the most incredulous before we leave the subject, that its editors are pro-slavery men in disguise. It seems by the following extract that the editors are carrying on an extensive private correspondence with southern men, and have the impudence to insult every northern reader by asserting that "one slaveholder is equal to twenty northern men in this battle." The anti-slavery press is also insulted by this daring Jesuit, and charged with the results of the Congressional and Legislative elections.

To the press he says, "since you have commenced the contest you must fight it out." We shall be glad to "fight it out," and that without any aid from those who are in the employ of the South, and whose sympathies are all against the cause for which we are laboring. We want no persons who are pensioned by southern chivalry to aid (?) us.

Read the following extract carefully, and then read it, and answer us, after doing so, can the authors of such slanders be trusted as advocates of freedom?

"We observe the northern press begin already to speak of the vast number who are coming to Kansas. One paper knows of a company of 2,000, and other companies of hundreds, and thousands are expected. Editors of northern papers should once pause and reflect. You played a miserable game on us last summer by boasting of the immense emigration to Kansas—a game that resulted in giving us a pro-slavery delegate to Congress, and recently the election of nearly an entire pro-slavery Legislature; all done by imported voters. And not only this, but the helpless Free State settlers of the Territory have been disarmed; and in some instances, driven from the polls. But now, since you have commenced the contest, you will have to fight it out. The entire South is aroused on this question, and while they say nothing they are powerfully and energetically at work."

Private letters from the South inform us that this is the case. Though they be small in number, they will give you hard battle, as our southern friends are equivalent to twenty northern men in this battle."

Their game of complimenting the South is here resorted to as on former occasions, and the North is represented as cowardly, impotent, &c. We have perused that number of the Free State from beginning to end, and we find all its articles of the same character. We intend making a series of extracts from its columns soon to adorn our "Southern Side," feeling confident we can find nothing more ultra in the most rabid pro-slavery journals of the South.

**Goodrich's Legal Argument.**  
The last Kansas Herald of Freedom contains a long address from N. W. Goodrich, Esq., late of Smithport, McKean county, Pa., in relation to slavery in Kansas. About half of the address is a labor attempt to prove what none doubted—to wit, that slavery could have no legal existence in Kansas until authorized by the Legislature of the Territory. No opponent of the Douglas fraud has ever said anything to the contrary, and no intelligent slaveholder has made any such claim; so there is no necessity for wasting paper on such an argument.

Our friend of the People's Journal takes a correct view of the slave question, at the same time he is probably ignorant of the fact that we have those among us who profess to be well posted in legal matters—among which number we are sorry to find the name of Judge LEACH of this Territory—who claim that slavery is not dependent on municipal law, but may legitimately exist wherever it is not positively prohibited by law. The Judge argues that slavery is a legal institution here, notwithstanding the Missouri Compromise forever prohibited its introduction among us, and the law of Congress repealing that compromise took especial pains to declare that it was not the intention of that act to revive any law by which slavery should be legalized in the Territory.

The argument of friend Goodrich was designed for the territory, was much needed, and well received, and contributed its full proportion in informing our people as to their legal rights.

**City Lots.**  
Under an early arrangement in Lawrence, by the original claimants, one-fourth of our town site was reserved to be donated in lots to persons who would, within eighteen months, erect buildings on them varying from three hundred to three thousand dollars in value. By the recent settlement with those who claimed they had pre-empted the town site for farming purposes, this arrangement is entirely dispensed with, and for the future those wanting lots must buy them of the claimants. The site is owned by about one hundred and twenty persons, each holding from ten to two hundred lots. These lots are scattered over the city, and can be bought at very low figures, unless they are located on the principal streets, when they command a very high price. We have a lot on the corner of Massachusetts and Winthrop streets, which we would not be willing to part with for one thousand dollars. Others, however, can be bought near us for much less money, but they are not corner lots.

**A Proposition.**  
We propose the pro-slavery journal of this city get a chapter of denunciations against the Emigrant Aid Company's enterprise, to be used on opportune occasions. It must be a matter of great inconvenience to re-set its type so often with the same ideas, and all abounding with so much vividness. The good trees in the orchard are always the most stoned. It is for this the Kansas press has been so violent against certain men and measures in this city.

**In the Camp of the Enemy.**  
The Free State is rapidly developing its own position. In its last issue it claims that one of the editors was in the camp of the Missourians between 10 and 11 o'clock the night previous to the election; that he was conducted to the "Captain," who "seemed to be a kind of social, jovial fellow," and that he talked and laughed awhile with the Captain about the southern chivalry, after which he was permitted to "proceed on his way without interruption."

It is true the editor claims he was carried by armed men into the camp, but it is not probable that he was found lurking in the vicinity for the purpose of getting an interview with the leaders of the Missourians in relation to that job of circulars which he was about putting on his press, designed to be distributed on the following day among the honest pioneers from Pennsylvania and the western States, with the view of inducing them to sustain the pro-slavery ticket, or was it in relation to the printing of the tickets the next morning?

We were allowed to form our own opinion, independent of his assertions, we should believe he was there to advise with Missourians as to who they should nominate as candidates to be supported by them on the ensuing day. We incline to this opinion from the numerous facts which have come to our knowledge before and since the election, showing that the editor's sympathies were strongly on that side. And why not? He is a native of South Carolina! There he imbibed his first notions of freedom, and there was educated, and there spent the best portion of his life.

It is said the Catholic Jesuit feigns conversion to Protestantism that he may be the more successful in proselyting; and does any one suppose the advocates and propagandists of slavery would resort to less degrading plots to carry a measure?

"A person is known by the company he keeps." If the above proverb is truthful the superficial observer would have but little difficulty in finding the proclivities of the publishers of the Free State; for its recognized fact that they have associated mostly with pro-slavery men through the winter, and when the crisis came bolted the free State nominations. We had supposed until their last issue that they voted the pro-slavery ticket, but it appears from their statements that they did not take interest enough in the result to go to the polls.

Every expedient is resorted to by these pro-slavery editors in disguise to injure the Free State party, and prejudice Missourians against us. The following is only one of a large number of similar statements, and all as false as the parent of vice:

"Of the 365 voters enrolled on the census list, the poll books, show that about 160 alone voted, and it is also pretty evident that not more than 100 of them supported this ticket. The balance of the 265 votes which it received, were by those who have arrived, this season, many of them doubtless illegal."

The truth is the poll books show no such thing as the editor alleges; but, on the contrary, it establishes the fact that 255 free State votes out of the 365, were polled, but it cannot show that they were persons who arrived this season. If shown at all it would have to be done by extraneous evidence. There were about thirty votes polled by newly arrived eastern men, but whether they voted the pro or anti-slavery ticket, we, nor the editors of the Free State have not the means of knowing. The fact of their having arrived the day previous does not make their votes illegal. Had they come and settled in good faith in the Territory with the view of making it their permanent residence? All would have answered this question in the affirmative had they been interrogated upon it.

Would true anti-slavery men labor unremotely to furnish the advocates of slavery with evidence to be used against their own party? or does any one suppose they would work from week to week to excite hatred among pro-slavery men against those instrumentalities which the true men of freedom have set in motion to make Kansas a free State?

The Emigrant Aid Company comes in regularly for a share of its abuse. For what? To glut their vindictive propensities, and prevent it from accomplishing the grand object of its organization. The fact that pro-slavery men deemed that organization the most effective of any with which they had to contend, should have been proof-positive that it was exerting some influence, to say the least, in the right direction, and should have prevented anti-slavery men from engaging in a weekly distributive of influence, and preventing success.

It pains us to be compelled to show up the true position of a paper which in its title bears a falsehood to the public, but a sense of duty compels us to strip the lion's skin from the donkey, and we are determined on doing it. For three months it has labored to prejudice the eastern press against the Herald of Freedom by its calumnious falsehoods, and for three months we have submitted in silence to their assaults, hoping that returning good sense, and the good of the cause, which they pretended to have at heart, would check their maliciousness. We have waited in vain for such a purpose, waited until we have sustained serious injury by their libels which they have succeeded in getting copied into the eastern press. We shall remain silent no longer, but will satisfy the most incredulous, before we leave the subject, that they are practical pro-slavery Jesuits, and as such are unworthy the confidence of any persons, save those by whom they are employed.

**The Hotel.**  
The Hotel, commenced by the Emigrant Aid Company in this city, is making no progress at present. The basement walls are finished ready to receive the timbers, but for some reason the proprietors are delaying the work, probably on account of the scarcity of material, as every foot of lumber, as it is saved at the mill, is used for other purposes.

We have heard it intimated that the agents of the Company were thinking of using concrete for the balance of the walls. We feel confident they could not make a better move. Walls of this description are said to be very durable, as well as dry and healthy, and impervious to wind and dust—and another recommendation of importance, it is fire proof. By using Warren's Composition and Fire Proof Roofing, and making the windows fire proof, there would be no danger of injury to the building by the carelessness of neighbors; and if inside walls were built of the same material, and iron doors were used on such walls, but little injury could be done by internal fires.

**Fugitive Slave Case.**

The border press are making a considerable noise about a progress who was claimed the "abolitionists" of this vicinity had run off and secreted. The incident to which they refer occurred on the 10th of March, and created much excitement at the time. A meeting was convened in Lawrence at nine o'clock on Saturday evening of the 10th ult., which was numerously attended, to take the subject into consideration. Various facts were elicited, after which a committee of five was appointed to inquire into the matter, with instructions to report at an adjourned meeting to be held the next morning at 7 o'clock. The committee remained in session till between two and three o'clock the next morning, during which period the following report was drawn up, after listening to a large amount of evidence. The report was submitted to the adjourned meeting, and received the unanimous concurrence of all present, as it had done of the committees of investigation.

The matter has not been previously published, as it was thought it might create unnecessary excitement at a time we were laboring to suppress any thing of this character.

The resolutions were submitted to the meeting by one of our citizens and were adopted without dissent.

**To THE CITIZENS OF LAWRENCE.**  
The undersigned your committee, to whom was referred the matter for investigation pertaining to the colored woman who was charged last night with being a fugitive slave, beg leave respectfully to report.

That a colored woman, aged about twenty-two years, made her appearance in Lawrence several days ago, and on the evening of the 8th inst. applied to Mr. Willis for a passage over the river. She was disguised, and claimed that she wanted to go to Iowa. Mr. W. told her she could not find the way, and would not consider she should leave that night. She said she was a free woman from Kentucky, but had lost her papers evidencing the fact. She was kept over night, and in the morning went to Mrs. Larchmont's and made arrangements to remain for a few days.

On Saturday night last, while she was at the spring for water, three persons came upon her, and claimed she was a fugitive slave. She was allowed to go to Mrs. Larchmont's, and from thence to Mr. Willis' where she again made assertions that she was a free woman. Mr. W. when he learned the facts, inquired whether they had authority under the fugitive slave law to arrest her. They replied they had not, nor did they want any. He then inquired if they had any authority from her owner. They said they had not, but she had no free papers, it was evident she was a slave; and that they would take her into Missouri and find her master, as they thought they knew who he was. Mr. W. said she should never leave his house under such circumstances; and, closing the door, said no person should enter alive to carry her away against her consent, without authority from her owner, or by legal process.

One of the party then gave directions to bring out a crowd of the "boys" and take her at all events. One of them said to another, "take my horse and ride him to hell, let him die under you, but bring the boys." Doct. Wood kindly proffered his services as mediator between the parties, and proposed to take the woman into his charge, and keep her for twenty days; then if the claimants were not able to bring evidence of her being a slave he would pay one dollar a day for the whole time she should remain with him. This proposition was readily accepted by all parties, and the woman was removed to the Doctor's for safe keeping, and the citizens, who had gathered in large numbers, quickly dispersed.

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It was then proposed to reduce the time for the detention of the woman to ten days. Doct. Wood consenting to the same. He learned soon after that dissatisfaction existed on the part of some of the latter arrangement, and for the purpose of avoiding censures, refused longer to be connected with the transaction, and returned the subject of the controversy to Mr. Willis.

The latter gentleman, in the mean time, had learned the whole history of the affair, with the numerous discrepancies in the statement of the woman, which made it appear that she was an impostor, and a tool in the hands of slaveholders for an evil design; that, in fact, she was operating in conjunction with those who came with the pretence of arresting her. Numbers of citizens confirmed the evidence, and a chain of circumstances was finally established in his mind which left not a particle of doubt of the correctness of his conclusions. This conviction induced Mr. W. to refuse to receive the woman from Doct. Wood; but he advised her to go with those who desired to take her away, which she finally did, without showing any emotion whatever, save remarking with sang froid that she "would rather go to hell than with them men."

Several of the citizens had been called in to see that those in pursuit of the pretended fugitive had her in possession, and that she was actually carried away.

Soon after this a gang of pro-slavery men and their sympathizers, to the number probably of twenty-five, came up on the back, but finally dispersed without committing any act of violence.

The woman demanded herself during the whole transaction with the utmost coolness, and showed no excitement or loss of self-possession during any stage of the proceedings, but appeared an automaton acting well her part.

Your committee have listened to a large number of facts pertaining to the transaction, and given every portion of the same full consideration, and have unanimously come to the conclusion that the woman, was, in truth, an impostor, and was sent here to practice her arts on the credulous; that the whole scheme was concocted in Missouri, and designed as a pretext for an invasion of our legal rights.

**Mormons in Kansas.**

A Mormon settlement is being made in Kansas. About two thousand families go out in charge of Elder Erastus Snow, one of the twelve, to a point about one hundred miles west of the town of Kansas. Southern, Rome, Ga.

The above statement is presumed to be incorrect, as we have no intelligence of such a movement in this quarter.

**The Parkville Mob.**  
We have no late news from Parkville in relation to the progress of matters there. We learn that the resolutions adopted by the mob have been published in the Western papers. As soon as they come to hand, which we hope will be in time for our next issue, we shall give them to our readers. They are said to go the whole length in favor of fire-baiting.

**Gov. Reeder's Opinion.**  
We give in another place the decision of Gov. Ransom on the election contested cases in this Territory. It is the province of the Governor to decide these matters. Having full confidence in his integrity and ability we have no disposition to review his position.

The boarding house of our friend Z. B. Pace continues the resort of the large number of persons daily arriving in town. We regret his rooms are not more commodious, and better finished, but as it is, he must console himself with the reflection that he has the best in town.

**Stores.**  
We have now four stores in Lawrence, all doing an excellent business. Were they disposed to consult their own interests, they would patronize "printer's ink," very liberally. Probably they will do so when they get fully organized.

**Slanders Refuted.**  
We have been assured during the last week that letters have been seen from Gov. RANSOM, two months prior to the late election, to eastern people, stating that the Governor had determined on ordering an election on the 30th of March. There is no such letter extant, and our informant is certainly laboring under a mistake. Gov. Reeder had not determined the time of holding the election at so early a day as he is represented to have written the letter; besides this, the first and second parties which arrived this season, knew nothing of the time until they got to St. Louis. It is said that a letter of the character indicated was written to Doct. Wann, of Boston. That assertion is also without foundation, as the Doctor had no intelligence of the time of holding the election when the parties left Boston, and only learned it, as other eastern men, by telegraph, as it was sent out from Independence, Mo., for the eastern press.

**Roads and City Charter.**  
A movement is being made to bridge the ravines in this city for the convenience of travelers who are visiting points of interest, as well as for California. It is a much needed improvement, and will be prosecuted to completion. All public improvements of this character should be made at the expense of property holders, and the expense should be divided pro rata, according to the number of lots owned by each. We would suggest that a charter for a city incorporation be drawn up by the Trustees, and submitted to the voters for their approval, and if it receives their concurrence, make it the basis of action until the same can receive the approval of the Territorial Legislature. In this way public improvements can be made, and receive the sanction of law.

**Sons of Temperance.**  
The People's Journal of the 29th ult., inquires whether there are other Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Kansas Territory, besides the one among the Shawnees, near Doct. BARNES' late Mission. The Wyandots, at the mouth of Kansas river, have also a Division of the Sons of Temperance, and it is said in a prosperous condition. We have no means of giving their statistics. Up to the present we have no temperance organization in Lawrence, but will have as soon as a suitable Hall can be provided. Our citizens have been compelled to provide for home comforts before giving attention to those of a social character.

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We deem the present period an important crisis in our history, and advise the utmost coolness on the part of our citizens; at the same time, suggesting that they prepare themselves for a vigorous defense in case of an attempted injury to their persons or property; and that they use the utmost care in avoiding any cause of grievance on the part of others. All of which is respectfully submitted.

**Resolved.** That the report of the committee, just read, be received and adopted as the voice of this meeting.

**Resolved.** That S. J. Willis, in the firm and unwavering position he took in this case, and his final decision and action in the matter, merits our approval, and we tender him our thanks for the same.

**Resolved.** That in this and all other similar cases we purpose acting strictly in conformity with law, invading no man's prerogative, nor trespassing upon his guaranteed rights, but will at all times defend ourselves as law-abiding citizens to the fullest extent; at the same time we desire it to be distinctly understood that we shall never become the willing tools of any party or set of men, but shall defend our natural, legal, and God-given rights to the last extremity.

**Resolved.** That the proceedings of this meeting, with the report, be published at length in the Western papers of the Territory, and that the Kansas City Enterprise and Frontier News be requested to copy the same.

**Very Important.**

Just as we were going to press a friend placed in our hands the following very important document, on which we have not time now to comment. It is one of the serio-ludicrous comedies daily enacted on the soil of Kansas.

**THE PEOPLE'S PROCLAMATION.**  
The citizens of Kansas Territory, after more than reasonable period of probation, have been emphatically convinced that the present Governor of Kansas Territory, A. H. Reeder, is positively unfit for, and incompetent to, the duties of this high and responsible position. This assertion is demonstrated to universal satisfaction, in want of acquaintance with, and interest in, the people, an ignorance of their character and general necessities, and other important points of view, as shown in every official step which he has taken, from the time that he commenced acting in the capacity of Governor in this Territory. These inconveniences arising from the appointment of an eastern man, necessarily ignorant of our western country, and all its characteristics, whose competency would have consisted in a possession of the very qualities, the absence of which, in the gubernatorial commission of Mr. Reeder, establishes his incompetency to the duties of the office which he now holds.

The citizens of Kansas Territory regard the appointment of any man as Governor of a people, without reference to the choice of those who are of necessity to become subject to his administration, as an exercise of arbitrary power, unsustained by any sanction of republican form, principle or precedent. Therefore, the citizens of Kansas Territory have resolved, for the purpose of remedying the evils and inconveniences inflicted upon them from the Executive Chair of Kansas Territory, to hold an Election at Leavenworth City, on the 20th day of April, (present month,) for the purpose of electing some suitable person to succeed the present Governor, whose removal from said office will be solicited at the hands of the President of the United States by the citizens of Kansas Territory. It is, therefore, earnestly enjoined upon the citizens of the different Districts throughout the Territory to send one Delegate to Leavenworth City on the 20th of the present month, (April,) for the purpose of conferring upon this subject, and to select some suitable and competent citizen of the Territory to fill this office, whose appointment by said Convention at Leavenworth City shall be sent or caused to be sent to the President of the United States, as may be determined by said Convention, requesting the removal of the present incumbent, and an appointment as his successor of the person who may be selected in the manner above described as the choice of the people.

It is earnestly requested that the citizens of every district in Kansas Territory will give this subject their undivided attention, and not fail to be represented in this Convention.

**CITIZENS OF KANSAS TER.**

Not long ago, in the House of Peers, Lord Brougham said:—"Tell me not of rights—talk not of the property of the planter in his slaves. I deny the right, I acknowledge not the property. The principles, the feelings of our common race is in rebellion against it. Be the appeal made to the understanding or to the heart, the sentence is the same that rejects it. In vain you tell me of laws that sanction such a claim! There is a law above all the enactments of human codes—the same throughout the world, the same in all times: it is the law written by the finger of God on the heart of man; and by that law, unchangeable and eternal; while man doeth fraud and loathe rapine, and abhor blood, they will reject, with indignation, the wild and guilty phantasies that man can hold property in man."

A friend of freedom in Kansas, writing from St. Louis says:—"A few emigrants to Kansas worth \$10,000 or \$20,000 who really wish to see free from slavery, and who desire to have that curse removed from our land, might accomplish an immense good, and directly promote this object, by going there and settling. They would form a nucleus for others to rally around, and would secure the casting of thousands of votes in the right direction. They would lead the emigrants of smaller means to do their duty. Without men of wealth, coming from the North and East, from principle, half of those sent out will be overawed by rich slaveholders. In no part of the world has there been more influence than in a new territory."

Gen. Hovey is something of a wag, as well as a Mexican fighter. In speaking of the chaotic state of political parties on a recent occasion, he remarked that the Whigs were like sheep without a shepherd, and the Democrats like a shepherd without sheep.

**United Brethren in Christ.**  
This sect, known chiefly in the West and South, numbers about 70,000 communicants. It has churches in several of the free States, also in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and other slave States. Speaking of its origin, the editor of the "Religious Telescope," the organ of the sect, says:—"Consenting our gospel laborers to a slave State, we excluded all slaveholders from our communion, and continue to do so. We also exclude the members of secret